FIFTY-SEVENTH YEAR

Don't Fail to Scan the Classified ad.

JURY FINDS HARRY THAW NOT GUILTY BUT INSANE

Justice Dowling Orders Him Committed to the Mattewan Asylum for the Criminal Insane-Term is Indefinite-His Discharge Would be Dangerous to Public Safety-Attorney Littleton Filed an Exception to the Decision.

of the murder of Stanford White on the ground that he was insane from the commission of homicide, Harry K. Thay was ordered by Justice Dowling to be committed to the Matteawan asylum for the criminal insane, until such time as he can convince the state lunacy commission that his being at large will not endanger the public safety. Thaw was led back to the Tombs across the Bridge of Sighs and will remain there until the sheriff can plan for his transfer to the up-state

Both Thaw and his wife, the latter being the only member of his family n court when the jury unexpectedly returned its verdict after a deliberation of 25 hours, seemed pleased and satisfled with the outcome of the case. Thaw stood and smilingly bowed his acknowledgments to the jurors as they filed one by one out of the box. Dist. Atty. Jerome also seemed satisfied as he has contended ever since the crime was committed that Thaw was medically, if not legally, insane.

Thaw's counsel thanked the jurors with a hearty handshake for each one of the 12. Attv. Littleton at once filed an exception to Justice Dowling's decision in retaining Thaw in custody and committing him to the asylum.

Only a few spectators were allowed to enter the courtroom when the jury reported. Justice Dowling warned them against any demonstration whatsoever, but despite this, Theodore Roosevelt Pell, the noted Tennis player, broke into vociferous applause as the foreman uttered the first words of the verdict. "not guilty." Pell was immediately arrested, arraigned before Jus tice Dowling after the jury had been discharged and fined \$25 for contempt

It was 12:20 o'clock this afternoon, just 25 hours after the jury had rethred, that the first word came from their council room. An officer was dispatched to Justice Dowling's chambers to inform him that the 13 men were ready to report.

Dist. Atty. Jerome and counsel for the defense quickly assembled, and young Mrs. Thaw rushed to her accustomed chair in the courtroom.

Justice Dowling took his seat on the tench at 12:45 p. m, and it was about five minutes later that the verdict was announced.

The jurors as they took their places in the box gave no hint of their conlusion. In fact, it was generally believed that a disagreement would be stated up to the time Justice Dowling warned the spectators against making demonstration. Thaw was not prepared for the climax of his case and there was an appreciable delay in sum-

moning him to the bar.

When he had reached his chair at counsel's table, the poll of the jury was

All the doors of the courtroom were

New York, Feb. 1 .- Acquitted today | locked, and save for a newspaper messenger no one was allowed to leave the chamber until the proceedings were over. Thaw was commanded to stand up and face the jurors, as they in turn

were called to their feet. "Jurors, look upon the defendant: defendant, look you upon the jurors," called Clerk Penny.

"Gentlemen of the jury, have you agreed upon a verdict?"

"We have," said Foreman Gremmels,

"What say you, is the defendant guilty or not guilty?"

"Not guilty on the ground that he was insane at the time of the com-

mission of the charge." Then came the applause which caused a commotion in the courtroom and spread the rumor outside that a great demonstration was in progress

behind the big oaken doors. Thaw was taken from the prison to the court house at 10:30 o'clock, Justice Dowling finally arrived at 11:35

o'clock and went to his chamber. Mrs. Evelyn Thaw visited her hus band during the morning and reported that he was quite dejected over the outlook. Thaw is reported to have

said:

"I am afraid that despite the vigilance of my counsel, there are two or three men on the jury with innate prejudices against me. I have in mind one particular juror whose name I shall not mention. But no one who has followed the trial with any degree of interex can have failed to notice the significant glances this juror exchanged with a member of the prosecution. This was particularly noticeable at the conclusion of Mr. Littleton's address.

Justice Dowling has committed Harry K. Thaw to Matteawan asylum for the criminal insane and ordered him taken there at once for an indefinite period. Justice Dowling said he deemed Thaw's discharge would be dangerous to public safety.

Atty. Littleton filed an exception to Justice Dowling decision in retaining Thaw in custody and committing him to the asylum.

At the request of the defendant's counsel, Justice Dowling has delayed the execution of the order committing Thaw to the asylum until 3 p. m. to allow counsel to confer as to whether or not a writ of habeas corpus will be sued out to have his sanity tested by a commission before he is taken away to

The jurymen all refused to divulge the secrets of their deliberations further than to say that 14 ballots were

taken. When the news of the verdict was communicated to Mrs. William Thaw the prisoner's mother, who was waiting at her apartments in the Hotel Lor-raine, she said: "Thank God, my son is saved! I am

perfectly satisfied."
Harry K. Thaw was taken to Matteawan late this afternoon.

Chicago, Feb. 1 .- "From a helpless

condition of rebates and preferential

rates the Hepburn law has released

the railroads, and its value can hardly

be overestimated, both to the railroads

and to the great majority of the pub-

lic which did not participate in nor

This is the keynote to the new doc-

trine of railroad acquiescence to gov-

ernmental supervision of rates, as ad-

vanced yesterday by W. C. Brown,

senior vice president of the New York

Central lines, when asked to reply to

the philippic launched against the

railroads by Senator Francis G. New-lands of Nevada, at the annual ban-quet of the Traffic club of Chicago. Senator Newlands insisted that the railroads are in a state of rebellion against regulation and supervision, and had refused to recognize that they are the servants and not the masters of the people.

Declaring that this is not the fact,

ir. Brown deplored the tendency to war of words in high places, insist-

a war of words in flight at present is a ing that the country at present is a very sick patient and is greatly in need of the rest cure.

very sick patient and is greatly in need of the rest cure,

"The principle of the control and regulation of railroads by the nation and the several states has been accepted in good faith by the railroads," said Mr. Brown, "and they have entered in good faith upon the task of adjusting their operations to the changed conditions resultant upon laws recently enacted. The railroads have felt and still feet that in the consideration of logislation so vital to their

eration of legislation so vital to their interests, they should be given a fair and impartial hearing and should have

the same right to appeal to the courts

to prevent injury or to secure redress of injustice as is accorded other citi-zens and other interests."

LEUT.-GOV. DUNSMUIR.

Important Steps to be Taken to Re.

move Him from Office.

Vancouver, B. C., Feb. 1.—Important steps will be taken within the next few days in the effort to cause the removal from office of Lieut.-Gov. Dunsmuir. The Liberals have joined the Socialists in the provincial legislature, and on Monday will ask the house, now sitting at Victoria, to petition the Dominion government to re-

house, now sitting at Victoria, to petition the Dominion government to remove Dunsmulr. The Victoria Colonist, the oldest newspaper in British Columbia, formerly owned by Dunsmulr, is demanding that the liquitenant-governor step down. In a speech in the house, Representative Hawthornthwaite (Socialist), declared that if the legislature or the Dominion government does not exclude the orientals, laborers will arm themselves as the Japanese have done at Vancouver and that a

done at Vancouver and that

great conflict may be expected. Haw-

profit by such practises."

VALUE TO RAILROADS

HEPBURN LAW OF GREAT

BATTLESHIP FLEET IN STRAITS OF MAGELLAN

Punta Arenas, Saaits of Magellan, Jan. 31 .- The American fleet of 16 battleships, which entered the straits of Magellan at 2 o'clock this afternoon, tonight anchored in Possession bay, some 20 miles to the westward of Dungeness point, where the straits proper begin. This information reached here about 6 o'clock tonight by means of the wireless telegraph. The message said that the fleet would arrive at Punta Arenas at neon tomorrow. The fleet was off Dungeness point at noon today, ac-cording to telephonic advices from that coiding to telephonic advices from that place, but appeared to be scattered on account of a heavy fog which made the weather very thick at the entrance of the straits. They were assembled sgain, however, and entered the straits, passing Dungeness point at 2 o'clock, proceeding in single file. They were next sighted off Cape Possession, which is 15 miles west of Point Dungeness. This information was communicated by telephone from Cape Possession to telephone from Cape Possession to Delgada point lighthouse, which in the same way communicated with Punta

PHILIPPINE LEGISLATURE

Inaugural Session Closes, First Regular Opens Tuesday.

Manila, Feb. 1 .- The inaugural session of the Philippine legislature closed at 7:15 o'clock tonight. The first regular session will open next Tuesday

The final session was made memorable by consideration of the assembly resolution to unseat Dominador Gomez. The vote was a tie. The speaker then cast his ballot in favor of Gomez and the resolution was lost. The question of the citizenship of Gomez was the only point decided. The matter of his moral character is to be considered by a committee in connection with a resolution to give him a seat during the regular session.

aving the opening session, 13 pro-ed election cases were finally decid-12 delegates elected on the face of turns being scated and one un-l One hundred and twenty-five were introduced of which five sembly, but was rejected by the com-

There was no disorder throughout the session and Gov. Gen. Smith has ex-pressed his satisfaction with the con-duct of the assemblymen since they

Late Secy. Fergussen of the Philip pine commission will be given a state funeral on Monday. His remains prob-ably will be shipped to the United States on the transport Sherman for interment at Washington. thornthwaite now has a bill drafted providing that no mill, mine or factory in the province shall hire orientals unless they can pass an educational test similar to that provided in the Natal act; so that in any event admission to the province would do them no good.

BROOKLYN HOME BANK.

Run Started on it Yesterday, it Closed Today.

New York, Feb. 1 .- The Home Bank of Brooklyn, an Institution on which a run was started yesterday, did not open for business today.

The Home bank is a small institution, located in South Brooklyn. It has a capital stock of \$100,000 and a surplus and undivided profit amounting to \$53,670. The deposits, which formerly averaged about \$500,000 have been erly averaged about \$500,000, have been reduced greatly since the October

N. A. ACCIDENT INS. CO.

Dissolution of Company and Appoint. ment of Receiver Sought.

Chicago, Feb. 1 .- Dissolution of the Chicago, Feb. 1.—Dissolution of the North American Accident Insurance company and the appointment of a receiver are sought in a bill filed in the superior court yesterday by George Stanch, formerly general agent of the company. Stanch entered the employ of the company as general agent Sept. 16, 1995, but was relieved from this position last March. He asserts there never has been an accounting to determine what amount is due him and insists the accounts are so involved insists the accounts are so involved that a jury could not determine the

JAPANESE EMIGRATION TO HAWAII LIMITED.

San Francisco, Jan. 31.—Advices from Honolulu state that Minister of Foreign Affairs Hayashi has cabled to Japanese Consul Gen. Stite the regulations adopted by the Japanese government in regard to the immigration of Japanese laborers to Hawaii. He says that permission to Japanese laborers to emigrate to Hawaii is liimted for the time being to the following or the time being to the following

First.—Those who have been in Ha-waii and desire to go again; Second.—The parents, wives, children, brothers and sisters of the persons who are at present living at Hawaii; Third.—The husbands and wives of the brothers and sisters included in the

brothers and sisters included in the The regulation is to take effect Feb.

It has been figured out that under this regulation, considering that there are 70,000 or 80,000 Japanese now in Hawaii, it is possible for half a million more to come; and unless strict regula tions are enforced to ascertain that those applying are actually within the classes specified, the number that might come is practically unlimited.

LAND TRUST CO.

Has Purchased the Entire Capital Stock of the German Trust Co.

Pittsburg, Feb. 1.—The Land Trust company has purchased the entire capital stock of the German Trust company and at the close of business today at noon the German Trust company will cease to occupy its present rooms and be removed to the quarters of the purchasing company and if necessary.

and be removed to the quarters of the purchasing company and if necessary will be liquidated.

Recently the capital stock of the Land Trust company was increased to \$500,000 by the sale of 179 shares of the stock held in the treasury. S. A. Steele, president of the German Trust company, and Jacob Klein, one of the directors, bays here added to the directors. directors, have been added to the directorate of the Land Trust company, Secy.-Treasurer J. M. Hiller will also become identified with the Land Trust

The German had a capital stock of \$161,000 and a surplus of \$80,800.

TOURIST HOTEL BURNED.

Jacksonville, Fla., Feb. 1 .- The Hamilton hotel, a tourist resort on the Springs, Fla., was completely destroy-ed by fire last night. The house was crowded with winter visitors and many crowded with winter visitors and many had narrow escapes from death, eight being overcome by smoke and carried from the burning hotel. All cottages and outhouses on the hotel property were also destroyed. The loss is estimated at \$100,000.

The fire, it is said, was caused by a defective electrical light with a second. defective electric light wire,

STEERAGE TRAVEL STATISTICS.

New York, Feb. 1.-Figures compiled by steamship agents show that nearly for times as many steerage passen-gers were carried on eastbound steamgers were carried on eastbound steamers during January from North Atlantic ports as traveled to this country in the steerage during the same period, the figures being 15,442 arrivals and 58,767 departures.

STANFORD TO HAVE WOMAN.

STANFORD TO HAVE WOMAN.

Stanford University, Cal., Feb. 1.—At a meeting of the trustees of the university, held yesterday, it was decided to appoint a dean of women for the university, and Mrs. Evelyn Wright Allen, a graduate of Stanford with the class of 1896, was selected for the place.

The adoption of the new policy relative to the general supervision of the activities of the woman student of the university marks a decided change in the custom which has prevailed since

the custom which has prevailed since the institution was founded. Mrs. Allen is to have supervision of all af-fairs of the woman students.

LIFE CONVICT CAUGHT.

Butte, Mont., Feb. I.—Detective Wil-liams has apprehended an escaped life convict from the state prison at Jollet, Ills. The man is lodged in the coun-ty jail. doing a term for vagrancy. His name is John Sullivan, alias Shannon, and was sent up for rougher. and was sent up for murder. He admits his identity.

DENIS O'SULLIVAN DEAD.

Columbus, O., Feb. 1.—Denis O'Sul-livan, the Irish actor and singer, died today at Grant hospital after an opera-tion for appendicitis performed Thurs-He was born in San Francisco in

His wife is here. His greatest success was in "Peggy Machree."

No arrangements have been made for the funeral, but the body will probably be taken to San Francisco.

LONDON STOCKS.

London, Feb. 1.—On the stock exchange today, American securities were not affected by President Roosevelt's message which already had been discounted. Prices opened above parity and with professional support and the anticipation of a good New York bank statement the market improved and closed steady. closed steady

PRESSMEN NOT ENJOINED.

Cincinnati, Feb. 1.-United States Judge Thompson handed down a de-cision refusing to enjoin the Interna-tional Pressmen's union from striking.

FIVE PERSONS BURNED TO DEATH

Perished in a Rooming House Near the Business Center Of Kansas City.

CAUSED BY GAS EXPLOSION.

Flames Spread So Quickly That Before Alarm Could be Given Escape Was Cut Off.

Victims Were All Asleep and Apparently Suffocated Before They Were Incinerated.

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 1 .- Five persons were burned to death and five others were injured in a fire in a threestory rooming house at 1116 Wyandotte street, near the business center, this THE DEAD.

Mrs. Jennie Bert, aged 29, Harrisonitile, Mo., waitress.

Mabel Portey, aged 18, waitress,
Nine Graves, aged 18, waitress,
Nine Graves, aged 34, cook,
Charles Johnson, aged 28, cook,

The injured received slight burns and cuts and none is in a dangerous condition. All of the dead, except Mrs. Bert, lived in Kansas City,

The fire started from an explosion of natural gas in the basement at i o'clock this morning. The flames and lense smoke spread quickly throughout the building and before an alarm could be given all means of escape by the ordinary exits had been shut off. The five persons who lost their lives were asleep on the third floor and all save Mrs. Bert were burned to death in their rooms. Evidently they had been suffocated and none apparently had even made at attempt to escape.

FLAMES KEPT OUT FIREMEN.

Before the firemen arrived, the building was a mass of flames and the rooms on the upper floors could not be entered. Mabel Porter and Nina Graves, two of the dead, occupied a room together. The injured slept on the lower floors and in the basement. Most of these escaped without aid, fighting their way through the flames and smoke. The firemen were able to rescue others from the burning building.

were able to rescue others from the burning building.

Mrs. Bert lost her life in trying to arouse the inmates. The dense smoke pouring up the stairway soon filled the hallways and entered the rooms. Mrs. Bert's room, on the third floor, was close to the landing, and it was one of the first to be entered by the smoke. She was awakened and, hurrying down the dall on that floor, attempted to awaken the sleeping roomers. The smoke soon drove her to the second floor, where she tried to repeat her effort at giving an alarm. The smoke and flames, however, how crowded her so closely that she was compelled to desist and sought escape by the stairway. At the top of the second floor landing she stumbled and, falling headlong down the stairway, landed in the thickest of the flames. At the bottom her charred remains were later found by the firemen. The body was almost unrecognizable. the Bremen. The body was almost un-recognizable.

There were 22 persons in the building

when the fire broke out. Most of the

200000000000000000000000 Roosevelt's Future.

After the White House-What?

. Expressions on this interesting subject have been invited by the New York Herald from 28 of the world's eminent thinkers. All have responded and their views will be published in a group of American and English newspapers next Saturday and

The Saturday "News." Is the western member of the

group, and the article will appear in no other paper published in this section. The introduction is by

Broughton Brandenburg and the following are the contributors: Grover Cleveland.

Emperor William. Emperor Franz Josef. Andrew Carnegie. Prince Alexander Sourkan, engineer and explorer.

Thomas W. Lawson. Keir Hardy, English labor Dr. Isador Singer, eminent

bibliographer. W. E. Chandler, former senator from New Hampshire Senator Stephen B. Mallory of Florida.

Representative Champ Clark of Missoari. Representative and Senator-elect John Sharp Williams of Mississippi.

Representative James Burke of Pennsylvania. Representative John Dalzell of Pennsylvania.

ley of Pennsylvania. General James T. McCleary of Abraham L. Lawshe of Indi-

Representative Joseph C. Sib-

of Philippines. Harry Litchfield West, com-missioner of District of Colum-

Scott A. Bone, editor Wash-ington Herald. Charles A. Edwards secretary Democratic congressional committee.

P. V. DeGraw, fourth assistant postmaster geenral. Walter Wellman, correspon-dent and explorer. William M. Hoffman.

Edward W. Bok. Frank H. Hitchcock, first assistant postmaster general. William E. Curtis. Alvor de Lina.

James J. Corbett.

roomers worked at night as waitresses and cooks at nearby hotels and testaurants, who had only retired a short time previous and they were deep in slumber. This fact doubtless accounts for the inability of Mrs. Bert to awaken them. The bodies of the four other victims were found in their beds. Each had been terribly burned, and the limbs dropped from one of them as the remains were later carried from the house.

A REGULAR FIRE TRAP. The alarm of fire was turned in by Col. Willis wood, a capitalist, formerly of St. Joseph, Mo. The building was one of the oldest in the city. The building was a veritable fire trap and when the firemen arrived it was then already doomed. It was not supplied with fire escapes and the only means of escape was by way of the stairway up through was by way of the stairway up through which the flames and smoke poured.

JAPANESE AND

SOUTH AMERICA.

Tokio, Feb. 1.-At a sectional committee meeting of representatives today, Baron Chinda, vice foreign minister, in reply to a question on the foreign emigration policy of the government, pointed out that South America was a favorable ground for Japanese emigrants, and a legation will be established at Chila to promote better relations be tween both countries on the matter of trade and emigration.

The government had been making careful investigations, which show that Chili and the Argentine republic are favorable to emigration and wherever, said he, our emigrants are welcomed, the government will not prevent them going there

the government will not be necessary going there.

It is believed it will not be necessary to conclude any special treaty for emigration, and that existing stipulations are sufficient to protect Japanese sub-

To another questioner, as to whether

To another questioner, as to whether it would not be better to send emigrants chiefly to Korea and Manchurla, Baron Chinda replied that it was not necessary to limit their destination. Wherever an oppotunity offered for the promotion of Japanese interests, Japan's energy would be directed there.

At another sectional meeting, M. Oeshi asked Minister of War Terauchi why Japan should maintain a large military force and continue military preparations in the presence of assured peace, like the present. He also pointed out the fact that the nation was already feeling the burden entailed thereby.

Minister Terauchi replical that even in Ainister Terauchi replicat the even in European countries, where there was not the slightest probability of war, no nation retrenches in the matter of national defense. The fullest military equipment was the best guarantee of peace, Japan's armament was not directed against anybody, but the nation must always be pepared against eventualities.

THE SHIP TAVERN.

One of London's Most Famous Riverside Inns Closed.

side Inns Closed.

London, Feb. 1.—The Ship Tavern, one of the most famous of London's riverside inns, located in Greenwich, has closed its doors after an existence extending back to the days of the great English statesman, William Pitt, who denounced the war against the American colonies and after whom was named Fort Pitt, from which the city of Pittsburg takes its name. It was at the Ship Tavern that Pitt instituted the famous ministerial white balt dinners during his time of 16 years as a member of the ministry.

In the days when Greenwich was a fashionable riverside resort the Ship Tavern became known all over the world. It was while William Pitt was leader of the ministry 120 years ago, that he introduced the custom of the yearly gathering together at the close of the parliamentary session of the cabinet ministers, the judges of the higher courts and the members of the government to partake of a banquet at the

met ministers, the judges of the high-er courts and the members of the gov-enment to partake of a banquet at the Ship Tavern, Greenwich, known as the ministerial white bait dinner. Its fea-ture was the white bait, a small fish not much more than an inch in length, for which Greenwich is famous and not much more than an inch in length, for which Greenwich is famous, and which is considered a great delicacy. It is eaten with capenne pepper, lemon juice and brown bread and butter.

The custom of the ministerial white bait dinner at the Ship Tavern was continued regularly from the time it was instituted by Pitt until 1880. After that time the custom was not observed that time the custom was not observed regularly and 10 years ago it fell into

WHAT WORLD OWES TO THE HAGUE CONFERENCE

Chicago. Feb. I.—"To The Hague conference we are indebted more than to any other causes that now the entire world is enjoying the blessings of a general peace," said Jacob M. Dickinson, a representative of the United States at the first international peace rection to members of the Industrial States at the first international peace meeting, to members of the Industrial club of Chicago at the eleventh dinner of the organization last night. Mr. Dickinson is president of the American Bar association and general counsel of the Illinois Central Railroad company, and was heard by over 100 persons. He reviewed the peace conferences of 1899

the Illinois Central Railroad company, and was heard by over 100 persons. He reviewed the peace conferences of 1899 and 1907 and declared that their influence had been of vast importance to the civilized nations.

"No one but a dreamer," said Mr. Dickinson, "ever expected all war to be abolished. The world was not expected to be petrified into states in their present form without the possibility of change of territory."

Mr. Dickinson pald a tribute to President Roosevelt, Joseph Choate and John W. Foster for their efforts to make the results of The Hague conference lasting. It was by reason of The Hague conference in 1899, he claimed, that President Roosevelt was enabled to intervene between Russia and Japan. The conferences also had stopped the forcible collection of debts by European nations from South American powers. Since the first Hague conference 50 arbitration treatles had been made. Great Britain had been party to nine. Russia to three, Germany to one and France to seven. The United States Russia to three, Germany and France to seven. The United States for various reasons had made none, though it was foremost in promoting though it was fo the world's peace.

S. P. LAND DEPARTMENT.

In Texas it Will be Abolished on March 1.

Houston, Texas, Feb. 1.—Effective March 1, the land and immigration de-partment of the Southern Pacific lines in Texas will be abolished. This ac-tion was taken to decrease the expenses of the system.

ENGLISH ACTRESSES COMING. New York, Feb. 1 .- Two actresses of

New York, Feb. 1.—Two actresses of note will arrive from England today on the steamer Lusitania. They are Mrs. Beerbohm Tree and Miss Edyth Wynne Mathison. Mrs. Tree is to appear as Clytemnestra in the production of "Electra" to be made at the Garden Theater by Mrs. Patrick Campbell and Miss Mathison will assume the leading part in "The Great Divide," with Henry Miller, taking the place of Miss Margaret Anglin, who retires from the cast in order to rehearse a new play.

HARRIMAN INTERESTS ARE MADE DEFENDANTS

One of the Most Important Suits Ever Filed in the West Is a Feature in U. S. District Court Today- U. S. Attorney H. E. Booth, Under the Direction of Attorney General C. J. Bonaparte, Starts Action.

VARIOUS OTHER HOLDINGS.

Poor's Manual of Statistics (for 1907) page 807, had this to say of the

Union Pacific's interests in other railroad systems: The Union Pacific H. R. Co. owns \$27,340,700 out of \$27,460,100 capital stock of the Oregon Short Line R. R. Co. The Oregon Short Line R. R. Co. owns \$90,000,000, being about 45.5 per cent, of the capital stock of the Southern Pacific and \$82,491,871 of the \$364,867,849 of the Northern securities, which holds large interests in the stocks of the Northern Pacific Ry, Co, and the great Northern Ry. Co. The Oregon Short Line R. R. Co, also owns a one-half interest in the Salt Lake

One of the biggest sults ever instituted by the United States government and the most important one to the entire west was filed in the circuit court of the United States in this city this morning.

It is the expected suit against what it is commonly termed the "Harriman monopoly of railroads and steamships" and is intended to bring about a dissolution of numerous agreements existing between various railroad, steamship and holding corporations.

RAILROADS INVOLVED.

United States Atty. Hiram E. Booth, acting under the direction of Charles . Bonaparte, attorney-general of the United States, filed the petition or bill in equity. The United States is complainant and the following individuals and corporations are defendants; Union Pacific Railroad company, the Oregon Short Line Railroad company, the Oregon Railroad and Navigation company, the San Pedro, Los Angeles & Sait Lake Railroad company, the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad company, the Southern Pacific Railroad company, the Northern Pacific Railway company, Great Northern Railroad company, Farmers Loan and Trust company, E. H. Harriman, Jacob Schiff, Otto Kahn, James Stillman, Henry H. Rogers, Henry C. Frick and William A. Clark.

The bill is published in pamphlet form and contains 60 pages of printed matter. It sets forth in minute detail the various agreements; contracts and operations by which the defendants

COVERS SIXTY PAGES.

have managed to acquire an alleged monopoly of the transportation business of the west, in violation of the Sherman law, an act of Congress, approved July 2, 1890, known as the unti-trust law intended to "protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraint and INJUNCTION PRAYED FOR.

The bill allegese that this has been effected since the spring of 1901 and explaining that such a monopoly as is alleged is directly against the common rights of all the people of the United States and asks: "That the individual defendants named, and their associates, stockholders and each and every person combin-ing or conspiring with them and their trustees, agents and assigns, present or future, be perpetually enjoined from doing any and every act or thing in furtherance of the combination or con-sultage or tending to carry out the conspiracy or tending to carry out the con-spiracy described in this bill of com-plaint, or intended or tending to com-plete control or partial control of said competing lines of railway by the Union Pacific Railway company, the Oregon Short Line Railroad company or the Oregon Railroad & Navigation company or their officers, directors and executive committees or in the control, legal or practical, of any person or persons, as-sociation or corporations, acting for, or in lieu of said Union Pacific Rail-road company or the Oregon Short Line Railroad company, or the Oregon Rail-road & Navigation company, in carry-

road & Navigation company, in carrying out of the unlawful combination or conspiracy hereinbefore alleged.

"That each and all of the acts and doings of said defendants in pursuance of said conspiracy be decreed to be in violation of the act of Congress as approved July, 1890, entitled 'an act to protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraint and monopolies,' and the acts amendatory thereof and that the acts amendatory thereof and that a writ of injunction, mandatory or otherwise, as may be necessary, issue out of this court enjoining the said defendants and commanding the said defendants, their officers, directors, sertive directors, officers, agents, servants, employes, and all persons acting under or through them, or either of them, or in their behalf, or claiming so to act, be enjoined, restrained and prohibited be enjoined, restrained and prohibited from entering into, taking part in, or performing any contract, combining or conspiracy, the purpose of effect of which will be as to said trade and commerce among the several states and territories and with fereign nations, to restrain trade or to monopolize and attempt to monopolize said trade and commerce in violation of the provisions of said acts of Congress.

COMPETITION SWEPT AWAY.

The bill first describes the various tines and incorporations named as defendants priod to 1901 when they were all competitions for traffic in the various sections which they pierced. It points out that the Southern Paci-It points out that the Southern Faci-fic (old Central Pacific) was a compe-titor of the Union Pacific as were the Oregon Rallway & Navigation com-pany; the steamship line between Portland and San Francisco and other transportation lines affecting not only the seaboard, but the entire western empire from the coast to Colorado.

Through acquisition of stock the Harriman crowd is alleged to have gradually obtained more and more power until the roads and steamship lines mentioned became one huge system, whose arms reaching in all directions were not competitors. With assumption of power and control through stock acquisition, came agreements and contracts on freight and passenger rates; contracts to build and not build and so ad infinitum until, it is claimed, the whole west was dependent upon one set of men for its transportation facilities and privileges. This, in rough, is what the bill sets forth and it holds that all this is in direct violation of the laws of the nation and asks that all agreements, contracts and stipulations be set aside and nullified and that the Union Pacific, Oregon Short Line; Santa Fe and all other lines mentioned as in the combine be restored to the position they occupied prior to 1901, when they were all competitors, striving to win from each other the business arising in their respective territories.

ROADS MUST EXPLAIN.

One of representative arrangements which the government appears deter-nined to have explained is the reported agreement made between the Sali. Lake Route and Harriman roads (Southern Pacific, Oregon Short Line, etc.). Under this arrangement a Lake Route and Harriman roads (Southern Pacific, Oregon Short Line, etc.). Under this arrangement a blanket agreement was reached, it is alleged, which would effectually kill any competition on the part of the Salt Lake Route for 99 years. The Salt Lake Route, under the alleged agreement between Senator Wm. A. Clark and E. H. Harriman rules against the Salt Lake Route building north of Salt Lake Route building north of Salt Lake and the Oregon Short Line building south of Salt Lake. But the most startling allegation made, is the point raised that under the agreement the freight officials of the Harriman lines make rates to be used by the Salt Lake Route, which was intended by Senator Clark as an independent road and a competitor of the Southern Pacific. It is alleged Harriman forced Clark to terms through extensive litigation; fighting in courts and the threat to build a parallel line,

WITNESSES FROM NEW YORK. WITNESSES FROM NEW YORK.

The Farmers' Loan & Trust company, named as a co-defendant, acted as a holding company in various transactions. When the bill was filed, Judge Marshall signed necessary papers an subpoenaes were issued for all needed witnesses. Under a special provision witnesses will be brought from any part of the country. With the exception of the corporations having head-quarters here and some witnesses, a majority of those whose testimony is wanted, will come from the outside, principally from New York.

REPRESENT GOVERNMENT.

REPRESENT GOVERNMENT. The bill is signed by Hiram E. Booth, attorney for the United States for the district of Utah; Charles J. Bonaparte, attorney-general for the United States; Milton D. Purdy, assistant to the attorney-general; Frank B. Kellog and C. A. Severance, special assistants to the attorney-general. The last named is in this city to work in unison with Mr. Booth.

Forming an interesting portion of the

unison with Mr. Booth.

Forming an interesting portion of the bill is a number of exhibits of agreements, contracts, etc., in substantiation of the allegations and charges made in the bill proper.

WHAT "NEWS" SAID.

Story Printed in April, 1901 When "Monopoly" Was Born. In the bill or petition filed this morning by the government in which the dissolution of a combine represent-ing millions upon millions of dollars, it morning by the government in which the dissolution of a combine representing millions upon millions of dollars, it is explained the first step towards effecting the combine was taken in the spring of 1901 when the Union Pacific acquired control of the Southern Pacific. In its issue of April 4, 1901, the "News" printed a story which in part contained the following: "The board of directors of the Southern Pacific is now under the control of the Harriman syndicate. The Southern Pacific meeting was held in New York yesterday when the following officers were elected: J. T. Coolidge, Jr., Geo. J. Gould. E. H. Harriman, Edwin Hawley, Charles M. Hays. H. E. Huntington, James H. Hyre, Otto H. Kahn, J. W. Mackay; D. O. Mills; Winslow S. Pierce; J. H. Schiff, James Speyer, James Stillman and Charles H. Tweed. "E. H. Harriman was made chairman of the executive committee. Eight directors elected are also directors of the Union Pacific, namely; Coolidge, Gould, Hyde, Kahn, Pierce, Schiff, Stillman, and Harriman, a majority of the fifteenth directors. "Mr. Harriman is now chairman of the executive committee of the Union Pacific, Southern Pacific, Oregon Rall. road & Navigation; president of the Oregon Short Line and a director of the Illinois Central, Kansas City Southern and other roads."

Since this was written, changes have been rapid and important. The acquisition of the Santa Fe and other steps are included in later moves.

RECIPROCITY TREATIES.

Will Result in Bringing Millions Into The Middle West.

ago, Feb. 1 .- Seventy-five mit Chicago, Feb. 1.—Seventy-five mil-lon dollars of foreign gold pouring in-to the middle west annually, will be one of the first fruits of reciprocity treatigs with France and Germany, de-clared Alvin H. Sanders, president of the American Reciprocal Tariff league,

Mr. Sanders is one of the committee f 30 or more, which will leave Chi-ago tomorrow for Washington, to call pon the president in the interest of uriff revision and reciprocity. The passage of the Beveridge bill will

be urged providing for a non-partisan committee of five experts to investigate the tariff and report a scientific and equitable revision of schedules to the

"What we want," Mr. Sanders went m, "is such commercial relations as vill enable western farmers to supply ood products to the millions of Eu-ope. Both Germany and France are rope. Both Germany and France ready to do business with us upon this MRS. R. J. P. CHURCH DEAD.

MRS. R. J. P. CHURCH DEAD.

Chicago, Feb. 1.—Mrs. Roxana J. Pike Church, widow of the late William L. Church, died yesterday at the home of her daughter, in Evanston. Her husband was a Chicago pioneer, serving as alderman, sheriff, and for 12 years clerk of the circuit court and exofficio recorder. He also was a member of the Union Defense committee during the Civil war. Mrs. Church, who was born in Charlestown, Mass., in 1819, was one of the flower girls who greeted Lafayette upon his visit to Boston to be present at the laying of the cornerstone of Bunker Hill monument.